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Carolina Farmer

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By Gwyn B. Price

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By Walter P. Cotton

Official Organ
NORTH CAROLINA
Rural Electric Cooperatives



JANUARY, 1949

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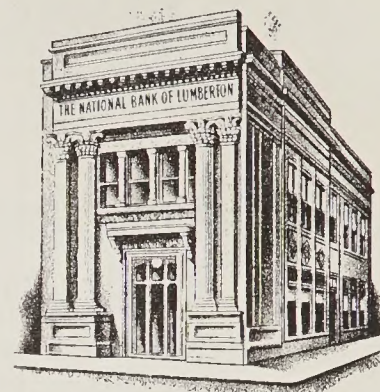
OUR FRONT COVER

IT'S SAUSAGE GRINDING TIME

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilkerson believe in using their electric sausage grinder at this time of year. Mrs. Wilkerson has built up a reputation for fine sausage and fresh meat. "We put hams and all into our sausage. You can't make good sausage out of trimmings," she says.

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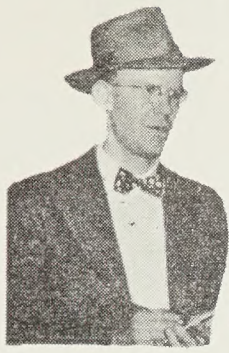
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WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

FARMERS ASKED BY PLANNING COMMITTEE TO RAISE RURAL STANDARD OF LIVING

Some sage made the remark that "the only way in which farmers can have their cake is to eat it." History proves that this statement is true, reports the agriculture committee of the National Planning Association.

The NPA was set up by Franklin Roosevelt back in the dark days of the depression in the hope that planning could prevent the recurrence of a similar catastrophe.

In a report issued last month, the NPA urged farmers to get busy eating their cake of prosperity by improving the standard of living on the farm. Fruits of the prosperity farmers enjoyed after World War I were largely dissipated, the report says, in land speculation. The farmer took all of his savings and invested them in land at inflationary prices. Mortgaged to the hilt, the land was lost when the bottom fell out of farm prices.

The only way to avoid a repeat of those days, says the agriculture committee, is to spend the money on increasing the conveniences and comforts of farm life. Money spent in this manner or on education for the children will have a real and permanent value which the farmer can enjoy, the study points out. Even if another depression comes and farm real estate loses its value, the benefits of the prosperous years will never be lost.

There is much that the farmer can do to increase the comfort and enjoyment of life for his family, the planning group shows. As late as 1947, only 38 percent of farm homes had refrigerators and almost 60 percent were slaving without washing machines. Only one family in eight had hot water heaters and the number of indoor toilets was similarly low.

Consumer costs of many electrical appliances and other items needed to raise the standard of living on the farm have already leveled off and few shortages exist, making immediate adoption of the suggested investments possible.

The National Planning Association's picture of the future on the farm is a grim if conveniences and comforts are not brought to the farm family soon.

Making a study of the North Central states, the committee learned that there are about 125 men to every 100 women on the farms in that area. The ratio is even higher in the West, the report points out, going to reveal that young men are also leaving the farm at a rapid rate. In a few years there will be no one to replace the retiring oldsters.

Rural Electric systems have already helped by bringing lights and power to many farms, but broader uses of this power, new conveniences, a coat of paint on the house, running hot and cold water, and similar other items are needed if the farm family is to be happy and intact. Those farms which do not have electricity have even further to go.

Some farmers in each section will have to assume leadership in beginning the all out program of lifting the farm standard of living, the report indicates. If one farmer gives his family the conveniences already enjoyed in the city, others in the community will rapidly follow suit.

That is the only way, the staid planners report, to "keep them down on the farm" and give the farmer real enjoyment for his work, not worthless pieces of paper.

* * *

The center of the fight over whether the Federal Government will build transmission lines or not to feed low cost hydro power into rural electric cooperatives, is in the Southwest—in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas. Rural electric leaders over the nation are planning to center their efforts on the Southwest because the Southwestern Power Administration is the weak link in the whole Federal transmission setup. It is weak not because the agency has been guilty of any failures, but because it has not been given a permanent status like Bonneville and TVA. Last year the Congress, dominated by enemies of public power, chopped away at this SPA weakness. SPA's appropriations were peculiarly made only to keep the agency going until February 1. Unless some action is taken by the new Congress, there will be no pay checks after that date and no SPA.

* * *

The importance of Federal transmission agencies such as SPA was clearly demonstrated recently in Arkansas. The prin-

cipal supplier of power in the area is the Arkansas Power and Light Company. AP&L has made an application to increase wholesale rates of rural electric cooperatives in that state.

The rate increase is based on the increased cost of fuel for steam generation of power.

Now the peculiar thing is that AP&L has a virtual monopoly of output of Federal hydro power in the state because of the lack of SPA transmission lines. AP&L is getting the entire output of Norfolk Dam, about 170-million KWH annually and is strenuously seeking a similar control over the output of Bull Shoals Dam power when it becomes available.

Compared with that 170-million KWH of power on which rural electric cooperatives are supposed to have a priority, AP&L is selling rural electric cooperatives only about 165-million KWH a year. There is no fuel cost in the low cost hydro power AP&L is getting by default, because there are no transmission lines.

* * *

In the same state of Arkansas another little event involving the same Arkansas Power and Light Company demonstrates a principle which is important to rural electric cooperatives everywhere.

AP&L has an application pending before the state's Public Service Commission to build a transmission line through a rural electric co-op area. Asked why AP&L could not get the power from the co-op lines, an AP&L official replied "We need to control the power from the source to the consumer."

That is one of the fundamental issues for which farmer-owned rural systems have been fighting for a long time. The private utilities have consistently opposed co-ops acquiring generating sources. That is why electric co-ops have put up a desperate defense of their right to borrow money from REA to build their own generating plants when it is more economical and necessary. It is another reason why they favor self-liquidating Federally constructed transmission lines to deliver low-cost hydro power rather than trusting the private utilities to truck the power to them.

It is a basic principle that applies in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois or any other state.

Just as the farmer is in a weak position when marketing his products, from the standpoint of receiving the maximum return which is due to him, the farmer on an electric co-op line is in a weak position when his co-op must depend upon the magnanimity or fairness of the utility which supplies the systems with wholesale power. Without the alternative right to generate its own power, an electric cooperative is at the mercy of the urban utility in obtaining fair wholesale rates.

Rural Electrification in North Carolina

RURAL Electrification prior to 1935 was just another two words found in the dictionary in so far as rural North Carolina was concerned. The General Assembly of 1917 made available a small appropriation to provide professional advice and assistance to the people of North Carolina. It was found that interest in home lighting and electric energy among the rural population was lacking and had to be promoted through education on the subject. Electric rates were high and the power companies did not see many possibilities in rural extensions. In the early twenties the University of North Carolina in cooperation with other State Agencies started an educational program on the uses and benefits of electricity, as well as engineering assistance in setting up individual home plants. The following years showed some interest had been created by the number of water wheels and individual home lighting plants which began springing up over the State. During the twenties many communities undertook collective programs in order to bring electricity to their areas. During 1925 in Cleveland County ninety miles of rural lines were built on the community financing plan. Thirteen communities organized community stock companies to pay for a power line from the nearest power source to the respective community. Over four hundred and fifty consumers were connected at various costs dependent upon length of individual line and number of consumers. Similar plans were started in other sections of the State. Another plan was tried where power lines were already in existence, the rural consumers would buy the necessary equipment and pay a flat charge for the connection. As time moved on power companies began a joint financing program for rural lines, the consumer paying part of the cost and the company bearing the balance.

These various methods had awakened the farmers and rural home owners to the advantages of electrified homes and they were beginning to think in terms of realization of these advantages.

A survey in 1926 indicated that less than one percent of the farms in North Carolina had electric service. If the individual home lighting plants were added in, the percentage was estimated as being between two and three percent. For the next few years Rural Electrification more or less rocked along but gained no momentum.

By GWYN B. PRICE

***Chairman, North Carolina Rural
Electrification Authority
Raleigh, N. C.***

During the spring of 1934 Professor D. S. Weaver of North Carolina State College conducted a hurried and partial rural electrification survey in Cleveland, Edgecombe and Moore Counties. This survey further convinced Mr. Weaver that the rural people were anxious to have the advantages of electricity and the opportunities it afforded to improve their living standards and increase agricultural production.

As a result of this survey in 1934 the Governor appointed a committee of thirteen outstanding rural citizens, already active in the rural life of the State, to study the problem of Rural Electrification. This committee was headed by Doctor Clarence Poe as Chairman and Professor D. S. Weaver of State College as Project Director. The results of this survey made in the 100 counties of the State showed that on 6,002 miles there were 32,058 families anxious for electric service.

After presentation of this survey, the General Assembly of 1935 created the "North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority" and passed the "Electric Membership Act." The original members of this authority were the Honorable W. Kerr Scott, Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, Doctor S. H. Hobbs, Jr., J. L. Horne, George Stevens and Dudley Bagley. Mrs. D. S. Weaver was appointed Secretary and C. W. Burton, Engineer. Through the years there has been some shift in the membership of the Authority which now consists of Doctor Jane S. McKimmon, Doctor S. H. Hobbs, Jr., E. F. Allen, D. E. Purcell, W. M. Sherard and the present Chairman. Mr. D. S. Weaver serves as Secretary of the Authority and D. D. Barber, Jr. as Engineer. The Authority was created for the purpose of "Promoting and Encouraging the Fullest Possible Use of Electric Energy in the State by Making Electric Energy Available to the Rural People of the State at the Lowest Cost Consistent With Sound Economy and Prudent Management." The Authority also tries to co-ordinate the rural line construction program of the various agencies supplying electric service to the rural areas. Cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service through the County Farm and

Home Demonstration Agents and with Vocational Teachers is carried on with effective results.

When the State Authority was set up in 1935 the records showed that there were only 1,884 miles of rural lines serving 11,558 farms in North Carolina. This represented 3.8% of the total farms in North Carolina. The position of our State was shown in the fact that the national average at this time was 11.6%.

Reports received by the Authority from all agencies supplying electric energy to the rural areas on July 1, 1947 showed that 39,394 miles of rural lines were in operation serving a total of 240,534 consumers. Of this number 157,581 were farms which meant that 54.8% of all farms in North Carolina had electric service at that time. For the nation as a whole on that date 61% of all the farms in the country had electric service.

Reports for the year ending July 1, 1948 are still being assembled, and indicate a much higher number of connections than anticipated because of the scarcity of necessary materials and high costs of construction. It is estimated from reports to date that as of July 1, 1948 there will be over 303,000 rural consumers receiving electricity of which around 185,000 will be farms. This would mean that around 64% of all farms in North Carolina will have electric energy.

There are thirty-four Electric Membership Corporations serving rural areas of North Carolina, one of which is serving a small area of the State from Tennessee and another a small area of the State out of Georgia. To date these Cooperatives have borrowed \$49,017,773 from the Federal Rural Electrification Administration to build 29,700 miles of rural lines to serve 117,393 members, certain generation and transmission facilities and to finance member facilities.

As of July 1, 1948 these Cooperatives had connected 86,639 of this number on 21,441 miles of line in 94 of the 100 counties in the State. This leaves just over 8,000 miles and just under 31,000 members either now under construction or authorized for construction.

It may be of interest to learn that REA has electrified one island off the coast of North Carolina and two communities on the so-called outer banks. Harkers Island Co-op is fed from the main land by a cable and has 258 members. The REA Co-op at Cape Hat-

(Continued on Page 14)

A Dream Comes True

THIS is the story of a brand new, ultra modern, \$60,000 office building and two men who through hard work and foresight started the Edgecombe-Martin Electric Membership Corporation with headquarters in Tarboro, North Carolina.

To really appreciate this story, though, it's necessary to revive a little history. In his message to Congress in January 1935, Franklin D. Roosevelt recommended the adoption of a program that would reduce the rolls of the unemployed and pointed to the record of the National Resources Board as a guide to useful public expenditures. Rural Electrification was made a part of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act passed by Congress in 1935 and under this Act, the President, by Executive order No. 7037, on May 11, 1935, established the Rural Electrification Administration. Relief funds were made available to be loaned to private companies, power districts, municipalities, and cooperatives. A year later Congress passed the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, which transformed the Rural Electrification Administration from an emergency to a more permanent agency of the Federal Government, established a 10-year program of rural electrification and authorized for this purpose loans eventually totaling \$410,000,000.

Because it was created as an agency to extend rural electrification by lending funds for the purpose of providing electric service to farm people it was the belief that under the very reason-

By DIXIE DAVIS

able conditions established and the extremely low rate of interest offered the private utility companies would constitute the principal borrowers. But of the funds available to December 31, 1939 less than 2 percent had been borrowed for the purpose of providing electric service to farm families in the United States.

The town of Tarboro, North Carolina has always been interested in serving the rural people nearby and in 1936 the story of the formation of REA came to the attention of City Attorney Lyn Bond, now deceased. Mr. Bond was quick to see the possibilities of securing the necessary funds for the construction of power



A new \$60,000 office building, headquarters of the Edgecombe-Martin Electric Membership Corporation, now stands in Tarboro, North Carolina, as a symbol of the faith and efforts of two men.

—Photo by M. S. Brown, Tarboro, N. C.

facilities through a loan to the municipality of Tarboro.

Since the REA was established for the purpose of lending money to municipalities as well as private utility companies and others, it seemed safe to assume that a loan would be forthcoming. After fully investigating the possibilities and gathering all the facts from a legal point of view, Mr. Bond consulted with Mr. J. T. Hagans. Together they planned an immediate trip to Washington to see what could be done for the rural people around their community.

Thus Tarboro, North Carolina became the first town to make a request for an REA loan. However, members of the legal staff and finance commission of REA altho eager to make a loan that would enable farm families to enjoy electricity, brought up the question of whether the town of Tarboro could legally apply for such a loan under their Charter. When Mr. Bond answered that in all probability it could not, it looked like the trip to Washington might be a failure. Just as the meeting was about to break up Mr. Bond offered the suggestion that it might be possible for he and Mr. Hagans to return to Tarboro and form a cooperative composed of rural people who would be consumers of electric power. Mr. Bond asked for an opinion as to whether such a cooperative would be entitled to apply to REA for funds under the act.

This was the first time that such an idea had been advanced and it was apparent that the commission thought it might work, however, it was suggested that Mr. Hagans and Mr. Bond spend the night in Washington and receive their answer next morning.

Glaring headlines in their morning newspaper gave Mr. Bond and Mr. Hagans their answer next morning as in bold letters REA announced to the world that a way had been found to bring electric power to thousands of rural people . . . Thus the Edgecombe-Martin Membership Corporation was born and became the first in the United States . . . Something to be proud of and the beginning of a dream . . .

Editors note: The irony of the situation is the fact that no credit was ever given either Mr. Bond or Mr. Hagan for the important suggestion.

The Edgecombe-Martin County Electric Membership Corporation received its charter in June, 1936, and Hagans became manager. It energized its first lines on April 17, 1937, thereby becoming the first REA corporation to begin in the country.

"We borrowed \$32,000 from the REA," Hagans said, "and built our first section of 32 miles of line to serve 86 members. Today, eleven years later, we have 780 miles of line in operation in eight different counties—

(Continued on Page 15)

Dairy Industry Faces Marketing Problem

THE wartime story of "too little too late" has reappeared in a new version. "Too much too late" describes the situation which now confronts North Carolina's youthful dairy industry. Fluid milk prices are already reflecting the high summer and low winter "market" milk production in the State. If continued, this state of unbalance between supply and demand may curtail the needed expansion of market milk production and the dairy industry.

In 1947, 20 per cent of the bottled milk and cream sold in North Carolina was shipped in from outside the State. This out-of-state milk costs plants considerably more than local production. In addition, these out-of-state sources expect their markets in North Carolina to remain constant the year around. Some even threaten to channel their product to other uses if the summer cut-backs in orders continue.

Down in Winter

There is no doubt about seasonal surpluses and deficits. Normally, in the winter, State production of grade A milk is only about 60 per cent of the sales. In the summer, however, local grade A receipts represent about 85 per cent of sales. In the Piedmont, many plants find that summer receipts from local producers exceed outlets for bottled sales.

The difference between the volume of milk produced in winter and summer has increased in recent years. Records of 37 plants show that in 1942, January receipts were four-fifths as large as July receipts. In 1947, January grade A receipts were less than two-thirds of July's.

Up in Summer

The monthly sales records of individual plants during 1947 emphasize the unbalanced production. Sixty per cent of the 452 producers surveyed reported that summer production was

By **WALTER P. COTTON**
From Research and Farming

considerably higher than winter. Another 31 per cent had winter production within 15 per cent as large as summer production. The remaining 9 per cent had fall and winter sales exceeding those in spring and summer. Only about a third had production reasonably in line with seasonal market needs.

In contrast to the wide fluctuations in production, bottled milk sales are relatively stable the year around. The high months of September and October are only about 10 per cent above the low month of June. This misfit of seasonal production to sales is already causing heavy losses to both plants and producers. When more milk is received than can be sold bottled, the excess must be sold at manufacturing milk prices. These range from \$2 to \$2.50 per hundred weight lower than bottled milk.

The Reasons Why

The main reasons given by milk producers for the uneven seasonal production are: (1) the monthly pattern of calving; (2) too little fall and winter grazing; and (3) too light feeding in late summer and fall when pastures get short.

A study of calving records of 34 herds throws some light on this problem. Records of 17 herds, containing 329 cows and having high summer production compared to winter, revealed that 30 per cent of the cows calved from November through January; 28 per cent February through April; 17 per cent May through July; and 25 per cent August through October.

The other 17 herds which contained 414 cows and had even production throughout the year, had 23 per cent of the cows calving from November

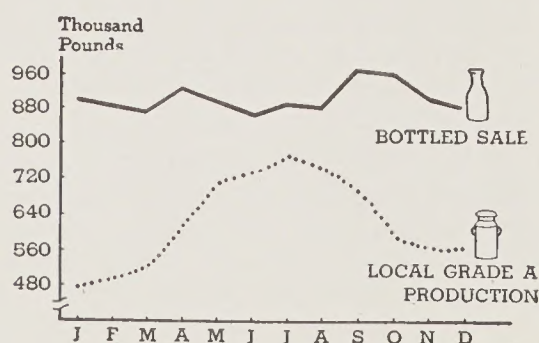
through January; 13 per cent from February through April; 21 per cent May through July; and 43 per cent August through October. The even producers had a much higher percentage of cows freshening in the late summer and early fall. Many breeding charts in common use do not make this point clear.

The seasons in which a cow freshens apparently makes no difference in the annual cost of barn feed needed. This is borne out by data from 272 Dairy Herd Improvement Association records covering the years 1938 through 1947. This plus the fact that fall-freshening cows generally produce more milk annually, should serve as an incentive for producers to re-examine their breeding and feeding programs.

An increase in the margin of grade A milk prices over the manufacturing level and a steady development of pastures in the State has led to a rapid growth of market milk production in North Carolina. Receipts of grade A milk at 37 milk plants in 1947 were 55 per cent above those in 1942. Furthermore, a survey of 525 grade A producers showed that 44 per cent started production since 1944. Almost three-fourths of the producers surveyed said that dairying was the most profitable enterprise on their farms.

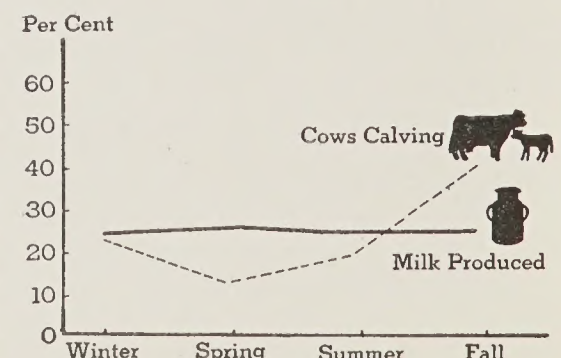
In short, dairying is on the increase. Producers may soon have to choose between two highly different methods of operation. They may (1) continue high summer production at or near manufacturing price levels; or (2) even out their year around production by a better calving pattern, good pasture and roughage, and relatively heavy grain feeding. Milk produced under the latter plan will bring prices materially higher than the manufacturing level.

Dairymen will probably find even seasonal production the more profitable choice.



The chart on the left shows the year-around variations in local grade A milk production and bottled milk consumption in North Carolina. It will be noted that the peak in local milk production coincides almost exactly with the annual "low" in bottled sales.

The chart on the right indicates the calving pattern that should be followed to level out year around milk production. Records show that North Carolina dairymen follow a reverse calving pattern in which the number of cows freshening reaches its peak during the spring months.



Electricity Will Do It Better

IF it's a chore job on the farm or an every-day job in the home, nine chances out of ten electricity will do it better, faster and for less money, say farm electrification specialists of the Rural Electrification Administration in a special report prepared for THE CAROLINA FARMER.

Sketching some of the possibilities opening up to North Carolina farmers, the report points out that electricity not only brings rural people city conveniences—electric lights, running hot and cold water, electric refrigeration and electrical household equipment and appliances—but also provides the means of more efficient farm production by taking over scores of routine farm jobs.

Interest in Home Freezers

New uses of electrical equipment are being brought to light and developed every year, REA reports. Of special interest to farmers this year, the specialists say, is the farm-sized food freezer and storage cabinet—a family-size locker plant which the farmer with electricity can set up in his basement, kitchen or in some other convenient place. With one of these he can keep fresh meat right on the farm during dog days, eat strawberries from his own patch in January and have garden-fresh peas all the year round, all without driving to the locker plant in town.

Even more widely known for its contribution to better farm living, the specialists report, is the household refrigerator. This not only provides refrigeration for food used by the farm family, but also for keeping small quantities of milk, cream, butter, eggs and poultry produced for market. Where larger refrigeration capacity is required, walk-in coolers may be installed.

Water Systems Help

Automatic pressure water systems rank near the top of the list of electrical equipment when it comes to all-around usefulness on the farm, the specialists say. An electric pressure water system will provide a constant supply of water, day after day, with little attention for only a few cents a day. Water may be piped where it is needed, with automatic float valve arrangements to keep stock tanks and chicken and hog waterers filled without attention from the farm family.

“Not only does such a water system save time,” the specialists declare,

“but in addition it increases production of milk, meat and eggs. The logic of this is not hard to understand when you recall that milk is 87 percent water, meat is about 60 percent water and eggs are 65 percent water.”

The REA specialists say that a farm water system can also be used to increase the yield from North Carolina gardens if provisions are made for watering during dry weather. A well-watered garden may produce 2 to 10 times as much as a garden depending on rainfall alone. Watering may be done by means of a rotating sprinkler, overhead pipes, porous hose, or by surface irrigation.

Aids to Dairying

Electricity is particularly useful in dairying, either in dairying on a large scale or when only a few cows are milked to supplement grain or general farming, the REA report points out. An electric milking machine, for example, will usually cut milking time in half with herds of 10 or more cows. Frequently the entire milking job can be turned over to women and children, during the rush season at least, machines are available.

Running water for the dairy not only aids in meeting sanitation requirements, but saves time and labor in washing utensils and in cleaning barns and milk rooms. Automatic dairy water heaters also contributes to greater efficiency and cleanliness while the availability of a constant supply of water for the dairy cows through automatic drinking cups helps to assure maximum milk production.

Many farmers find that with electricity, it is profitable to install an electric milk cooler and sell whole milk instead. Immersion-type milk coolers are available in sizes varying from coolers made to hold two-cans to those of 12-can capacity. These are satisfactory for both cooling and storing milk and enable the farmer to meet

cooling requirements. Dry cold-storage boxes of various capacities are also available, but where these are used it is usually necessary to pre-cool the milk by means of an aerator.

Turns the Separator

“If a farmer wishes to sell cream instead of whole milk, electricity will help him, turning the separator while he finishes the milking,” the specialists add. “Either a small motor can be belted to his old cream separator or a new separator with a built-in motor may be purchased.”

For poultry raisers, one of the most popular pieces of electrical equipment is the electric chick brooder. This is fully automatic, requires no re-fueling and has little fire hazard. With such brooders, either commercial or home-made, farmers have found that it is little or no more trouble to raise 1,000 or 1,500 chicks than it used to be to raise 500 chicks with brooders that had to be watched, refueled and tended. This is especially true where an electric water system is available to supply necessary drinking water.

Power in Poultry Raising

Many aids are also available for farmers with laying flocks. The specialists say that where electricity is available, poultry raisers have found it profitable to use lights in the hen-house during the fall and winter months to maintain egg production when days begin to get shorter and layers ordinarily go into a seasonal slump. Inexpensive water warmers are available to keep poultry waterers from freezing over during cold weather and cutting down on egg production.

REA reports indicate that one of the most effective types of electric equipment is the home-made pig brooder. This is simply a small, home-made shelter heated by an ordinary electric light bulb, usually about 150 watt. Figures show that on the average, out of every 10 pigs farrowed alive, as many as three die before weaning time, most of them during the first few days as the result of chilling or crushing. Since these home-made electric brooders provide shelter for the pigs away from the sows, they virtually eliminate these losses.

Free plans for these brooders, as well as for other home-made electrical equipment are available from rural electric cooperatives or direct from REA, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FLASHES

Because of electricity, today's homemaker spends far less time in her kitchen than ever before and turns out tastier and more nutritious food.

* * *

Whenever possible, use a cooking utensil that evenly fits the heating unit of your electric range, as a vessel smaller than the unit wastes heat.

THE DAWN O

For North

The Carol

THE CAROLINA FARMER is now adopted as the official organ of the Electric Cooperative Association, rededicated to a farm program of assistance to the rural people of North Carolina.

To this end, we pledge our support in carrying out the program of rural culture indorsed by Governor W. Kerr Scott, and our fellow agriculturists, Hon. L. Y. Ballentine.

With these two North Carolina statesmen leading the march.

Thank You, Mr. Ballentine



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

December 30, 1948

LYNTON Y. BALLENTINE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
HOME ADDRESS: VARIOUS, N. C.

Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Editor
CAROLINA FARMER
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I have observed with a great deal of satisfaction the fine job which you and your associates have done in making available to the people of the State the CAROLINA FARMER.

This magazine is excellently presented and is well supported by contributing writers, carrying a good balance of interesting and informative articles. I have been particularly pleased that you have given secretaries of Chambers of Commerce and others connected with urban life an opportunity to say what their people are thinking and doing to promote a better farm program.

It is my definite belief that we cannot attain our potential without the full cooperation of our non-agricultural neighbors. They can and should provide many of the facilities for processing, storing, and marketing the commodities produced on the farm; and I believe they will, when they are thoroughly convinced that their fortunes rise and fall with the farmer.

I was glad to see that the North Carolina REA had adopted the CAROLINA FARMER as its official publication. I am certain that this move will prove of value to both.

Agriculture has made definite strides forward during recent years in so far as production is concerned, but too little has been accomplished by way of marketing. A more adequate system of disposing of the increasing volume of production must be developed, and I shall devote my every energy to this undertaking. You and your publication can be of great service to the people of North Carolina through this effort.

I shall look forward to a close working relation with you in the future.

Sincerely yours,
L. Y. Ballentine
L. Y. Ballentine

LYB/jp

OUR

Our state whose farmers produce more than 50% of its income of all Southern states, is the dominant state farm magazine of its own kind. By carrying out our statewide circulation drive with outstanding results, we will be in a position to circularize to a large segment of our farm population, and will be of assistance in carrying out a good agricultural program.

Your "Carolina Farmer" Now Represents C

F A NEW ERA

Carolina

d

na Farmer

Electrified Farmer. Recently of the North Carolina Rural n, THE CAROLINA FARMER is that will be of greatest assist- h Carolina.

our full cooperation in ns of progressive agri- new Governor, Hon. new Commissioner of "Stag" Ballentine.

tstanding North leading the way, agriculture is on

AIM

enjoy the highest per cap- should, in our opinion, have a With the state REA association support- g results, THE CAROLINA FARMER will very soon n population the ideas and suggestions that we believe and leading to the general advancement of all our rural people.

ver 130,000 Rural Users of Electric Power

Thank You, Mr. Scott



W. KERR SCOTT
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
RALEIGH

January 7, 1949

Mr. J. E. Nicholson, Editor
The Carolina Farmer
Box 2067
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

I wish to take this occasion to congratulate you as editor of The Carolina Farmer on your vision as to the possibilities of rural electrification. As you know, I have emphasized that rural electrification, all weather roads, a good health program and better rural schools form the basis of the broad prosperity North Carolina must have to continue going forward.

I am informed that your farm magazine, The Carolina Farmer, has been adopted as the official organ of the North Carolina Rural Electric Co-operative Association in this state. The confidence this organization and its many members have placed in you speaks well for the past standards of The Carolina Farmer, as the standards that you plan to reflect in the future. Your plans to direct its editorial content toward a larger and better livestock program and general agricultural improvement should materialize to distinct benefit of our people.

Wishing you every success, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. Kerr Scott

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

A Sweet Gift From Nature

Nature provided us with a sweet gift when she gave us honey. The United States Department of Agriculture has included honey on the current list of foods in plentiful supply. There are many delightful uses of honey and a few suggestions follow in order to start your imagination.

Honey and lemon juice provide a soothing and easily prepared home remedy used for relief of throat tickling coughs. Combine equal parts of honey and lemon juice.

One tablespoon honey for each egg white makes a delicious meringue for lemon pie.

Combine honey and orange juice for waffle and hot cake spreads.

Glaze the tops of hot yeast rolls with honey thinned with orange juice to which grated orange peel has been added.

Combine diced orange with tart cherries sweetened with honey for a first course fruit cup or a dessert.

Honey Ambrosia

(Serves 6)

6 oranges

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated coconut

Honey

Peel and slice oranges. Arrange half the slices in a serving dish. Sprinkle with half the coconut. Trickle honey over the coconut and fruit. Cover with the remaining slices, sweeten with more honey and top with remaining coconut.

Orange Honeyed Ham

1 tablespoon grated orange peel

1 cup orange juice

1 cup honey

Whole cloves

Place ham, fat side up, in uncovered roaster. *Bake in slow oven (300 degrees) 25 to 30 minutes per pound. 45 minutes before ham is done remove rind and pour off most of fat in pan. Score the surface in diagonal lines with a sharp knife. Decorate with whole cloves. Blend the grated peel, orange juice and honey. Spread mixture over surface of ham. Return to oven and baste frequently with mixture in pan. Remove from oven when ham is glazed and brown.

*When using tenderized hams use the time recommended by the packer.

Golden Gate Salad Dressing

2 eggs, slightly beaten

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup honey

$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange juice

Dash of salt

Combine ingredients and cook in double boiler until thickened, stirring frequently. Chill. If desired, just before serving fold in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, whipped. Serve with fruit salads.

Sweet French Dressing

(Delicious on Fruit Salads)

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad oil

1 teaspoon salt

Shake in bottle or jar to blend ingredients. Shake again just before serving.

All Year Fresh Fruit Cup

2- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups orange sections

1 cup banana slices

1 cup unpeeled, redskinned apple slices

1 cup orange juice

Dash of lemon juice

Honey to taste

Berries or cherries for garnish

Honey Orange Sauce

1 cup orange juice

Honey

2 tablespoons grated orange peel

Blend honey into orange juice to sweeten to taste. Add grated orange peel.

Blend well. This is an excellent sauce to serve on waffles, hot cakes and French toast as well as on shortcake.

SWEET POTATO PIE

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar

2 tablespoons flour

$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt

1- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons ginger

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon allspice

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves

1 teaspoon cinnamon

1- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups mashed sweet potatoes

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup molasses

1 tall can undiluted evaporated milk

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon extract (optional)

2 eggs, slightly beaten

Pastry for 1-crust, 9-inch pie

Combine sugar, flour, and spices and add to sweet potato. Stir in molasses, milk, and lemon extract, if used. Let stand an hour or more. Add eggs. Mix well. Line a 9-inch pie pan with pastry. To prevent sweet potato mixture from spilling over rim of pie, fill pastry shell half full of mixture. Place in oven and finish filling. Bake 45 minutes in hot oven (450 degrees). To prevent pie from overcooking, remove it from oven before pie puffs completely over center. Yield: one 9-inch pie.



OLD-FASHIONED SWEET POTATO PIE

—Photo courtesy American Molasses Company

THE CAROLINA FARMER

R. B. Etheridge Passes

Randal Bennett Etheridge, who died recently of a heart attack, was widely known as an authority in the field of agricultural marketing.

As chief of the Markets Division of the State Department of Agriculture since 1929 he had directed many programs to assist North Carolina farmers in disposing of their crops, livestock and other farm



R. B. ETHERIDGE

products to the best advantage, and his division more than once was used as a model for similar agencies in other states. His work also was recognized by the National Association of Marketing Officials, which elected him as its president for 1947.

Commenting on Etheridge's death, Commissioner of Agriculture D. S. Coltrane said:

"I have lost one of my closest personal friends, and the Department of Agriculture has lost a well qualified and proficient executive. Mr. Etheridge was recognized throughout the state and nation as one of our foremost authorities on marketing problems; and the Division of Markets, which he had built up, is also recognized as one of the most outstanding in the country."

During the past year alone agricultural officials of Kansas and Kentucky have visited Raleigh for the purpose of studying the organization and operations of this state's Division of Markets.

Headquarters For
TRACTOR PARTS
 MOST ALL MAKES
 Send for free 76-page 1949 catalogue.
Acme Tractor Salvage Co.
 Lincoln, Nebraska

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 within arm's reach

Sleep is sounder and nights are safer when an extension telephone is on guard.

This is one of the many advantages an extension telephone provides for the home and family. An extension saves time and steps. It improves your service and makes your telephone more valuable by increasing its usefulness. Extension telephones can now be installed in homes at small cost. You don't need to write us or come to the office. Just call our Business Office.



WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALL THE FAMILY



CONVENIENCE IN THE KITCHEN

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
 INCORPORATED

Rural Electrification in North Carolina

(Continued from Page 6)

terras and the one at Ocracoke each have their own generating facilities serving 225 members and 170 members respectively.

It is evident, from the fact that we still have slightly over 100,000 farms unelectrified, that the future requires not only the continuation of the good work since 1935 but an expansion of this program. It might be said that the easier areas to electricity have already been completed, leaving the more sparsely settled and inaccessible areas to work on in the future.

For complete electrification the "Area Coverage" idea appears to be the solution. That is, mix the good and the bad together so that everyone can get electric service instead of leaving those areas on the border line to stand out like a sore thumb because they cannot stand alone as feasible. You hear or read about the job of Rural Electrification being just about complete. The figures reported to this

office and the many requests for assistance in securing electric service do not indicate that Rural Electrification is anywhere near complete for North Carolina. The fact that Congress appropriated a substantial increase in funds for this fiscal year indicates that our national leaders do not believe the job is complete.

This increased appropriation will permit the North Carolina Cooperatives to borrow funds during the next year to add between 15,000 and 20,000 new members.

Progress is not altogether shown by miles or members connected, but also by the use to which the electric energy is utilized. The 1934 survey indicated around 500 kilowatt hours annual use. About two years ago a spot check was made and these same users were averaging approximately 1200 kilowatt hours per year. Such increased use is general and is requiring larger and more wires, larger substations, plus greater demand on the wholesale power supplies.

A continuing power use program must be carried on into the future. First, because Rural Electrification is not complete until the fullest possible use of electric energy in the rural areas is realized. Second, because increased power use will very vitally assist the expansion into the more sparsely settled areas. Third, because increased power use tends to reduce the cost per kilowatt hour. To plan or carry out any kind of a power use program the Cooperatives must first have an abundance of electric power at rates the rural people can afford to use. Many of the Cooperatives are faced with the problem right now of not being able to plan very far ahead, not only for a power use program, but expansion as well since they are unable to arrange in every case for their necessary electric power purchases. This is their most important problem to work out for the future.

Rural Electrification in the future will be the means of processing more agricultural and other raw products which have heretofore gone elsewhere for processing or not processed at all. This can be accomplished through the establishment of small rural industries. Many small industries already have sprung into existence not heretofore possible at locations desired, such as potato grading houses, cucumber grading sheds, peach grading sheds and apple grading houses. These are small yet they fill a need of the farmer producer which affords him a

larger income for his graded commodities.

Many things are now being produced through the REA power, such as smoking pipes, hampers and baskets, wheels and axles for tobacco sleds, occasional tables, upholstered chairs, artificial flowers, grease, animal feeds, talc, brooms, pottery, cotton yarn and twine, flour, cement blocks, kitchen cabinets, chairs and also, strange as it might seem, cosmetics.

The General Assembly of 1945 realizing again the needs of the rural people of the State passed the "Telephone Membership Act" which is similar in all respects to the "Electric Membership Act." The administration of this Act is with this Authority.

Providing rural telephone service varies so widely from rural electric service that it is hard to predict at this time to what extent telephone cooperatives might develop. There are no funds available from any government source to form cooperatives to serve themselves. This means they are entirely dependent upon the membership for finances or on other private capital.

It is true that a number of the larger private telephone companies have made substantial increases in the number of rural telephones since 1946. However, on a statewide basis the progress has not gained momentum as yet.

Rural telephone service is recognized as a valuable asset to the community and to the individual. The interest in rural telephone service is increasing day by day, as indicated by the fact that we now have in the office petitions and surveys from farm groups in nine counties of the State for assistance in receiving telephone service. Many groups and individuals have previously requested assistance and are continuing to do so.

The first telephone cooperative under this new Act was organized in Randolph County just recently to be financed through its members with the full cooperation of the telephone company. At the present time small groups in two more counties are planning such a cooperative if service cannot be provided by the private telephone companies.

Electricity has made it possible for cooking to undergo a revolution within the memory of most of us.

* * *

Good care not only will lengthen the life of your electric range, it will materially reduce the amount of electricity used in cooking.

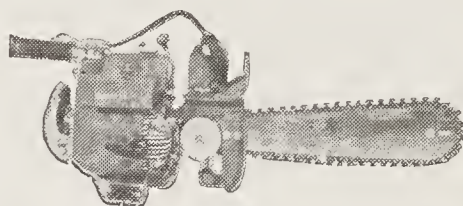
From the Woodlot



Friends:

It's an hour till quitting time but my *new* HORNET one-man chain saw helped me finish up way ahead of schedule!

Simple in design, isn't it?



But only when you see it in operation, can you fully appreciate its ability to handle complex felling, bucking and limbing jobs.

Only 30 pounds in weight, it's a mighty midget and unsurpassed as a smooth, powerful, quiet (muffled) fast cutting machine. Costs only \$300.

My neighbor raves about the *improved* two-man saw at \$425.

That's why I wanted to tell you to see your dealer or write NOW for complete details to—

Tubesing Equipment Co., Inc.
Station H, Box 85, Buffalo 14, N. Y.

A Dream Comes True

(Continued from Page 7)

Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Nash, Wilson, Halifax, Bertie and Beaufort.

"Our total membership today is 3,010 and we have 400 applications on hand to become members as soon as we can put up wires to serve them. This will mean an addition of some 100 miles of new line."

The new fireproof building is constructed of brick, concrete blocks and steel with a 20-year bonded roof. The arrangement throughout is designed for workers' convenience. To the left of a spacious lobby is a large, comfortable directors' room. Equipped entirely with fluorescent lighting, the building also has a centrally-located ventilating fan for summer comfort. A modern heating plant, several washrooms, and even a shower bath are other items conducive of the happiness of 23 employees whose monthly pay checks amount to slightly more than \$4,000.

The crowning touch of modernity is the small, but powerful, radio transmitter which provides two-way communication with trucks in the field and eliminates costly, overlapping repair trips.

This magnificent new structure is located directly opposite Tarboro's famous Town Common—and that's where the dream comes in.

"I tried to buy this site for a home 37 years ago when I got married," Hagans declared. "But, it wasn't for sale. Then, about five years ago, I overheard a conversation in which someone else was considering this location. Right away, I started negotiations and soon bought it as a future location for our office building.

"The nice part about it," he concluded, "is that we don't have to worry about losing this beautiful view in front of us. Since no construction is permitted on the Common, the view should be there for a long time."

Leaf Mechanization To Be Investigated

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has now completed its staff of research men who will investigate the possibilities of mechanizing the production of tobacco, according to Professor G. W. Giles, head of the Station's agricultural engineering department.

The staff was completed with the arrival in Raleigh last week of Robert W. Wilson, who recently received an M.S. degree in agricultural engineering at the University of Wisconsin. Wilson will be in charge of the production and harvesting phases of the study.

Tobacco, which accounts for about 60 per cent of the State's farm income, has traditionally been a "hand-cultivated" crop.

Production and harvesting will be one of three main lines of investigation pursued by Experiment Station engineers. Curing tests have been in progress for some time at the Oxford Branch Station under the direction of O. A. Brown, U. S. Department of Agriculture collaborator, and N. W. Weldon.

The third line of investigation, that of grading the leaf, was initiated early in the summer when Paul Green, Jr., a State College graduate in mechanical engineering, joined the Oxford staff. All three phases will be integrated to give efficiency all the way along the tobacco production line.

Wilson's mechanization work probably will begin with plant bed operations, and eventually it is expected to spread into all phases of transplanting, cultivating and harvesting. The plant bed and harvesting operations are considered the most important from the standpoint of reducing labor.

The Carolina Farmer with this issue becomes the voice of over 130,000 users of electricity in Rural North Carolina.



*Here is the Only
open-flame*

Tobacco Curer
with Patented
AIR-CONDITIONING
features!

Modern Tobacco Curers are incomplete without Air-Conditioning—and the famous Florence-Mayo is the only open flame curer that gives you this patented feature. In use in well over 20,000 barns throughout the Bright Leaf Belt—more and more farmers are replacing curing equipment with Florence-Mayos.

FLORENCE-MAYO

Air-Conditioning
TOBACCO CURERS
CURE TOBACCO BETTER
*with Less Fuel
and Greater Safety!*

Florence-Mayo's modern Air-Conditioning method cures out finer tobacco. At the same time, users report fuel savings up to 50 per cent over oil curers using flues and stacks—and Florence-Mayo's low fire loss record is *Public* record—less than 1 barn per 1,000 using Florence-Mayo curers have burned in the last three seasons!

Your Florence-Mayo Tobacco Curers, purchased since Sept. 1, 1948, will be

REPLACED FREE

if barn burns during 1949 Season. Ask about it!

*Since Its Introduction in 1936,
Florence-Mayo Prices Have
Advanced Only Slightly*

Florence-Mayo Nuway Co.

*Makers of the
World's Best Tobacco Curer*

New Offices and Factory :
FARMVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

A Southern Company by Southern Men

**OPERATING 123 STORES
IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES**

You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at
ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

South River Electric Membership Cooperative Holds Annual Meeting

By EARL HOWARD

AN address by R. Flake Shaw, executive vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, highlighted the seventh annual meeting of the South River Electric Membership Corporation in Stedman on Friday afternoon, November 26.

Another feature of the program, which was presented in the Stedman high school auditorium, was the yearly report of the corporation which showed that a rapid expansion of services to rural families has resulted from the carefully planned program of the South River cooperative.

In his address to the members of the cooperative, Shaw traced briefly the development of the REA program during the past few years. He said that the good things which have come to rural people in the way of electric service, the farm price support program and other features of farm life have not just happened. Rather, he said, leaders who have had the interests of farmers and their families at heart have fought through the years for recognition of the rights and the needs of people living in rural areas.

Shaw warned that the situation as affects rural people is not as bright as it has once been. He pointed to the lower appropriations for rural electrification and the constant fight against the price support program.

In order that the opposition to these two important phases of farm life will not win the struggle, Shaw called for a better informed rural population and a continued fight for the program which has made the life of farm families easier. He said this was no time to relax in the fight for extension of the rural electrification program, better schools and better roads.

Shaw asserted that a great number of troubles in the United States are caused by a lack of understanding among a great majority of the people of the problems of these times. He said that if the program of progress is to continue, then all citizens must become better informed on everyday problems.

The meeting got underway at two o'clock, with Joe C. Howard of Rt. 2, Roseboro, presiding. The invocation was given by the Rev. J. M. Gibbs. After the official welcome was extended by Howard to those in attendance at the annual meet, Miss Rebekah Evans, organization secretary, gave the minutes of the last annual meeting.

R. R. Edwards, manager of the corporation, then submitted his annual report to the members.

In this report, Edwards outlined the steady growth of the cooperative since the last annual meeting. His report showed that the number of customers served by the South River corporation increased from 3076 to 4621 during the year, a gain of 1545 for the year. A total of 1176 miles energized by the cooperative now stood at 1176 as compared with last year's figure of 778. In addition to the increase in the number of consumers served, the average KWH used per customer jumped from 57 to 80 per month. His report further showed that a net gain of \$34,801.66 was marked up by the corporation during the annual period.

Following the report of the manager, Jerome B. Clark, Jr., attorney for the organization, submitted a report of the nominating committee. All officers and directors of the cooperative were re-elected for the coming year. These officers were Joe C. How-

ard, president, Miss Rebekah Evans, secretary; and the following directors: Joe C. Howard, Rt. 2, Roseboro; Kessler C. Butler, Rt. 7, Fayetteville; Rebekah Evans, Rt. 5, Fayetteville; Roy V. Tew, Godwin; J. T. Geddie, Stedman; L. A. Hall, Rt. 1, Autryville; J. Albert Hall, Rt. 2, Autryville; L. D. Herring, Rt. 3, Clinton; and W. E. Temple, Bunnlevel.

Following the address by Shaw, Edwards then recognized special guests of the cooperative at the meeting.

New Regulations Increase Standards of Baby Chicks

The National Poultry Improvement Plan will move a step closer to fulfillment in North Carolina when two new amendments to the state hatchery regulations go into effect on January 1.

Purpose of the amendments is to raise the standards of baby chicks by making "pullorum passed" the minimum classification for hatchery products produced, offered for sale or brought into the state. This means that the chicks are from eggs produced by flocks found free of pullorum disease on the last complete test of the current season.

Present regulations permit the sale of baby chicks from flocks having less than two percent pullorum infection under a classification known as "pullorum controlled."

The amended regulations, approved recently by the State Board of Agriculture, recognize only two classes of poultry breeding flocks: "pullorum passed" and "pullorum clean." The latter is the most rigid classification and requires that flocks show no infection in two complete consecutive tests made not less than six months apart, the last test during the current season.

The testing in both classes must be made by an official state inspector or testing agent.

Before adopting the amendments to the hatchery regulations the Board of Agriculture was informed by L. J. Fourie, in charge of poultry work for the Veterinary Division of the Department of Agriculture, that the higher standards proposed had the approval of 95 percent of the state's baby chick industry.

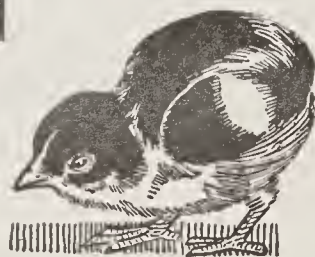
Pullorum disease, which once caused heavy fatalities among chicks and turkey poults, has nearly been eradicated in North Carolina since the state began participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan in the late 'thirties. Tests were made on more than 800,000 birds last season, Department of Agriculture records show, and the rate of pullorum incidence was less than one-fourth of one percent.

SULFANTI*

You will need these tablets in case of
COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY

A Reliable Remedy
Economical . . . Proven in the Field

* T.M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



MANUFACTURING
CHEMIST

L. P. MAYRAND

GREENSBORO
NORTH CAROLINA

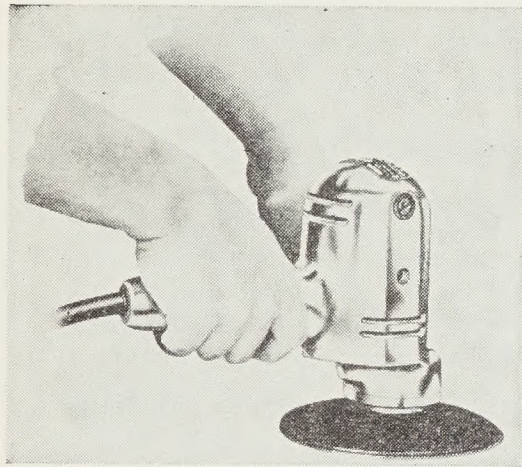
Labor Savers on the Farm

A Department Devoted to the Introduction of New Items and Appliances

New Portable Electric Disc Grinder

A powerful 5 in 1 portable electric tool which grinds, polishes, cuts, drills, buffs in metal, wood, glass, ceramics, plastics and other materials has been announced by the Porter-Cable Machine Company, Syracuse 8, New York. This multi-purpose tool is ideally suited for farm use.

The basic unit is a 6" disc grinder with attachments to convert it into a polisher,



sander, drill, paint mixer, and stone and metal cut-off tool. A drill chuck takes a one-fourth-inch shank for a wide variety of standard attachments.

A stiff 7" disc, infused with silicon carbide grit is used edge-wise to cut stone, tile, steel and other hard compositions. It will remove welding flash or rust from equipment. Resilient abrasive discs may be used for sanding and polishing, or a buff of lamb's wool may be used for buffing and polishing the brilliant lustre.

This Porter-Cable Machine weighs less than 6 lbs. and can be quickly transferred to any job, used overhead, vertically, and in cramped spaces. The D-6 is a sturdy production machine with twice the power of similar tools. It has a five-eighth inch shaft and will not break or bend even under extreme service conditions. The D-6 uses a 6" diameter grinding disc instead of the customary 5". A special bearing takes heavy end thrusts under pressure of sanding, grinding, or drilling. Loss of time and money due to bearing failure is obviated in this machine. It is guaranteed by the makers and priced at only \$44.50 F.O.B. Syracuse.

A guide grip can be attached to either side of the machine for left or right handed operators, or it can be removed entirely for use in limited spaces.

Specifications are: motor, universal 115 volts DC-AC, 25-60 cycle, single phase; spindle, five-eighth-inch—11 thread with one-fourth inch hex socket in end; speed (approximately) 3,000 RPM no load, 2,000 RPM normal load; overall dimensions, 7-3/8 inch high, 7-9/16 inch wide, 11-1/8 inch long; net weight 5 lbs., 13 oz.

For further information write: Porter-Cable Machine Company, 1714 N. Salina Street, Syracuse 8, New York.

Electric Water Heater For Stock Tank

WATER BUOY, a new Electric Stock Tank Water Heater with a maximum input of 850 watts to assure a constant supply of drinking water at temperatures far below zero, is being introduced by Kneisley Electric Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Constructed of heavy gauge steel electrolytically tinned to prevent rust, it is 9-inches in diameter. Especially designed to avoid sharp corners, it has smooth



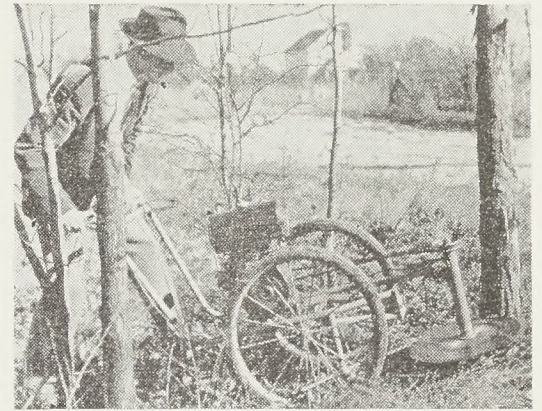
curved edges all around. Upper and lower portions are sealed together by brazing, and a rubber lead is sealed in top of float.

The factory tested heating element is scientifically installed to give uniform heat distribution. Pre-tested snap-action thermostat is pre-set and permanently sealed inside the unit to furnish required heat with a minimum of loss during mild weather. Buoyant, it will float on water surface with heating element submerged approximately 1 inch, requiring all heat to be conducted through water—top never gets warm. Float will not overturn.

In coldest weather it is said to require current only 2 to 6 hours out of 24 at an approximate cost of only 9 cents per day. Operates on any 115 volt AC or DC outlet.

"Farm Easy" Portable Saw

The farmer has never led an easy life, but it's becoming easier all the time, thanks to time-saving machinery. Appropriately enough, the implement shown below, a new-comer, is called the "Farm Easy." It is a light weight unit that sees service all over the farm as a vertical saw, a horizontal saw, weed and grass



mower. It will mow the toughest crop of weeds, fell trees up to 20 inches, mow the lawn, cut firewood and clean out brush and fence rows. Other attachments are available, including a compressor for spraying purposes.

Farm Easy has been tested and approved by leading state universities. More than 7000 have already been sold and are in use on farms and in industries, parks, and camps throughout the middle west. It is manufactured by Mid-States Sales, Inc. of Muncie, Indiana.

New Plastic Lampshades

Plastic candlelamp shades to enhance lighting for living are expected to become popular home decorations this fall and winter.

Bell-shaped, the shades may be cleaned by wiping off with a damp cloth, thus



preventing dust and grime permeating the surface. Of various pastels, shades may be purchased to match practically any color scheme.

The new shades emit two-tone lighting effects. Made of Lustron, the shades are molded by the Rogers Plastic Corporation, North Wilbraham, Mass.

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Important Notice

With this issue the Carolina Farmer becomes the official organ of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Cooperative Association representing over 130,000 rural farm families. We are deeply appreciative of the opportunity to serve as the voice of this large group and it will be our aim to procure and publish information on subjects directly applicable to the use of electricity on the farm. In addition we will continue our policy of editorially promoting the North Carolina Livestock and Dairy Industry to the end that a better standard of living may be reached by all our rural people.

Dorton Seeks Two Million For Expanding State Fair

A plan for developing the State Fair at Raleigh into a permanent exposition to serve as "a year round show window of North Carolina's progress" has been presented to the Advisory Budget Commission with a request for appropriations totaling two million dollars.

The plan, carrying the endorsement of the State Board of Agriculture, was unfolded by Dr. J. S. Dorton, manager of the fair since 1937, who said that "what we need most is to sell North Carolina to North Carolinians."


"We can't depend on outsiders to build up our state," he added. "Our best bet is our own people. Just sell them on our resources and opportunities, and we won't have to worry about bringing in outside capital to build our industry and agriculture."

Dr. Dorton's plan for expansion of the fair plant centers around the construction of an exhibition arena to seat ten to fifteen thousand people, where livestock contests, auto shows, machinery exhibits and other industrial expositions could be held.

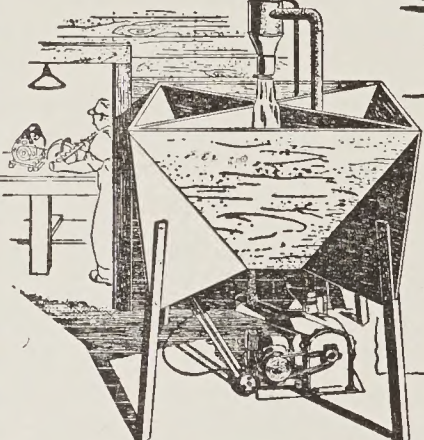
Other permanent improvements for which he asked funds include new livestock barns, housing facilities for farm boys and girls exhibiting at the fair, state and county exhibit halls, zoological and botanical buildings and an aviary.

Contemplated in the plan are permanent exhibits of the state's resources and industries, displays by each of the 100 counties, and an exhibit depicting the functions of the various branches of the state government, arranged in such a way as to offer visitors a "one-stop tour of North Carolina."

MOST FARMS MUST GRIND FEED
CUSTOM MILLING, READY GROUND FEEDS
AND OVER-SIZED TRACTOR DRIVEN
GRINDERS
TAKE TIME AND MONEY




ELECTRICITY!
GRINDING POWER
AT THE TOUCH OF
A SWITCH ...
IN ANY WEATHER



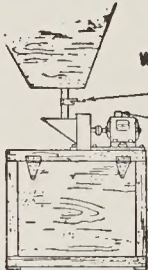
**THE ELECTRIC
FEED GRINDER**
(HAMMER OR BURR TYPE)
- NEED NOT BE WATCHED
- GRINDS HOME-GROWN FEEDS
FOR $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ TO 4¢ PER 100 POUNDS

CAPACITY FOR ALMOST ANY FARM
- GRINDS TO ANY FINENESS



MAY BE POWERED WITH A
PORTABLE MOTOR, USEFUL
FOR MANY OTHER PURPOSES

AUTOMATIC!
WITH OVERHEAD BINS
① OPEN THE SLIDE
② THROW THE SWITCH
THE MILL DOES THE REST
- WHILE THE FARMER
DOES HIS OTHER CHORES



**HOME-GROUND FEED MEANS BETTER STOCK
AND BETTER POULTRY PRODUCED AT LOWER COST**

R. ADDISON FOR R&A

An ambitious expansion program, Dr. Dorton feels, is justified by the success of the 1948 State Fair, with attendance exceeding four hundred thousand and all available exhibit space utilized. He said the fair had accumulated a surplus of \$147,000 prior to this year's exposition and he believed the 1948 profits would push this surplus above \$175,000.

The Budget Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the General Assembly and requests submitted to it must receive legislative approval before funds are made available.

Farm Land Prices Abnormally High

Farm land values in 35 states, including North Carolina, now equal or exceed the boom level of 1920, according to Moyle S. Williams, Extension farm management specialist at State College.

Mr. Williams pointed out that the only area where land values are still below their 1920 peak is the corn belt and the Northern Plain states. This is one of the areas where land prices boomed the highest after World War I and where values

dropped the most during the 1930's. The present inflation seems to have reached its highest level in the southeastern states, especially in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, he said.

The average value per acre of farm real estate in North Carolina during July, 1948, was 157 per cent higher than the 1935-39 average. Only six states have had a larger increase, the specialist said.

The rise and continued strength in farm real estate prices and in demand for farm land has resulted largely from the strong demand for agricultural commodities and increases in farm incomes. The full price and income situation for the crop year 1948 is not yet definite. However, record wheat and corn crops in prospect for the nation as a whole point to somewhat lower prices. If this prospect develops, land values may not rise as much as the present high rate of land returns would indicate.

The relatively rapid increase in many farm cost items during recent months may be another curb influencing land values. Buyers in the present market must be prepared for a situation where rising costs may reduce their net income even though gross income continues high.

**"I'm
S·T·R·E·T·C·H·I·N·G
my
crop profit!"**

**"I get \$4 for every \$3
by 'planting' in
U. S. Savings Bonds"**



**LOOK AT ME
10 YEARS FROM NOW!**



"The money I'm putting into safe, sure U. S. Savings Bonds today will come in handy when I start taking it easy."

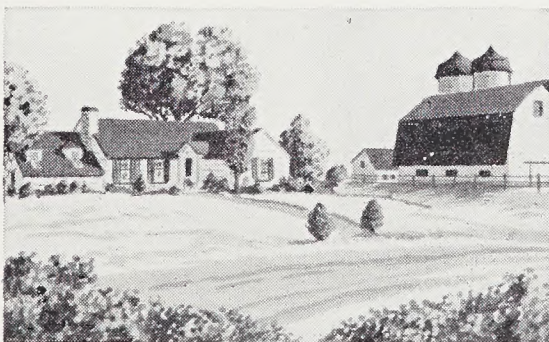


**PLANT YOUR DOLLARS
IN THE CROP THAT
NEVER FAILS**

"Ma's looking forward to that modern kitchen she'll have. New furniture, too, when those 'E' bonds start paying off \$4 for \$3."



"When Jimmy graduates high school and gets ready for college, the money will be waiting. I'm solting it away in Savings Bonds, now."



"Best of all, I know my farm and my home both have a backlog of security which will later allow me to expound and modernize."

**BUY U.S.
SAVINGS
BONDS,
NOW!**



The Greatest Refrigerator Ever Built!

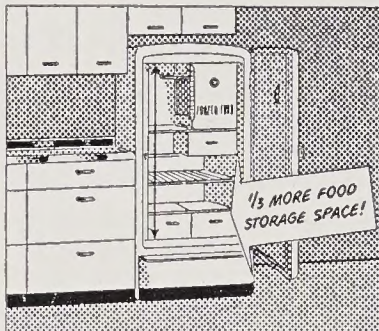
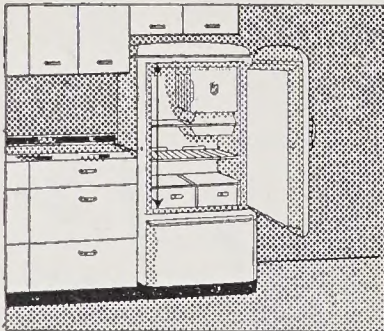
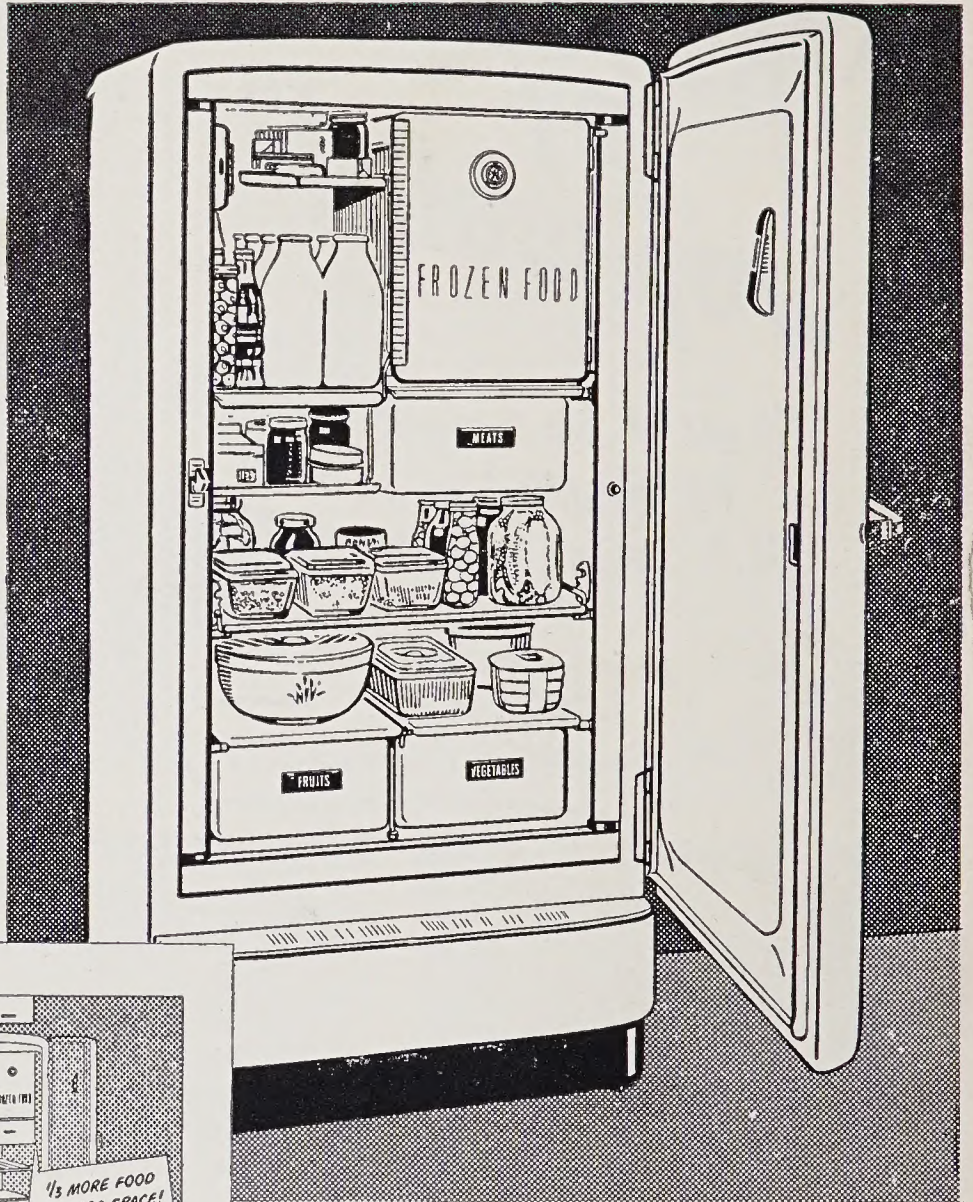
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Gives you $\frac{1}{3}$ more refrigerated food storage in the same floor space as previous models!

Gives you unmatched dependability in operation!

Gives you important extra features:

1. Butter Conditioner
2. Big Freezing Compartment
3. Deep Drawers for meats, fruits, vegetables.
4. Big Storage Space for bottles.
5. Sliding "Hostess" shelf.
6. Sealed-in Refrigerating system . . . more efficient than ever.



Notice how the new G-E 8-cubic-foot Space Maker fits in the same floor space as the old-style 6-cubic-foot model—yet gives you one-third more refrigerated food-storage capacity!

8 cu-ft models
AS LOW AS **\$259⁰⁰**

EASY TERMS

ONLY **\$53.35** DOWN

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